

POLITICAL CHANGE OF IMPORTANCE DUE IN GERMANY?

Tageblatt Says Surprising
Developments Are Pro-
bable In Few Days

SPEECH PUT OFF

Hertling Postpones Reply
To Lloyd George
In Reichstag

INTERNAL FRICTION

Powerful Minorities De-
mand Peace And Attack
Fatherland Party

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 14.—A tele-
gram from Berlin states that Count
von Hertling, the German Chan-
cellor, has postponed his speech in the
Reichstag. The Tageblatt says that
he is ill and that political surprises
during the next few days are prob-
able.

While the Pan-Germans continue
their campaign in favor of un-
necessitated, the following incidents
testify to the presence of other
currents of opinion in Germany:

Four thousand Independent Social
Democrats, who for over a year
have not been permitted to hold
meetings, attended a meeting of
the Fatherland Party held in Jena,
passed a resolution unanimously in
favor of a general peace by under-
standing and then stormed the
platform and threw out the mem-
bers of the Fatherland Party.

At a meeting in Frankfurt which
was addressed by Doctor Dern-
burg, former Colonial Secretary, a
resolution was passed in favor of
peace on the basis of the resolution
passed in the Reichstag on July 19
last year.

In connection with the meeting
of the Fatherland Party in Berlin
on Monday, the 7th, to which a
number of disabled soldiers who
had been decorated with Iron
Crosses were specially invited but
finally belabored with sticks and
expelled by the police, 325 disabled
German soldiers have sent their
Iron Crosses to Admiral von
Tirpitz, the head of the Fatherland
Party. "As a lasting memorial of
the disgraceful act of his sup-
porters."

Japanese Arms Loan Being Negotiated Again

Baron Hayashi Admits Deal Has
Been Revived, Peking
Paper Says

While denying the truth of the re-
port of the conclusion of the Sino-
Japanese Arms Alliance, Baron
Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, ad-
mits that an arms deal is being
negotiated in spite of the dismissal
of General Tuan Chi-jui from the
Premiership, according to a Peking
paper.

It is learned that the representa-
tives of the Taihei Arms Company,
Japan, and Major-General Saito of
the Japanese Legation are negotia-
ting with the Peking Cabinet for the
sale of Japanese arms, which, ac-
cording to the Chinese authorities,
will be used for the Chinese expedi-
tionary force to be sent to the
French front. The negotiations will
soon be completed, but no weapons
will be delivered to the Peking
Government until six months after
the conclusion of the contract.

British Foreign Trade Increased Last Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—There was a
decrease in exports last month of
£2,787,946 and an increase in im-
ports of £3,415,206, as compared
with December, 1916.

There was an increase in exports
last year of £19,029,284 and in im-
ports of £116,749,915, as compared
with 1916.

American Flag Composed Of 10,000 Bluejackets



This remarkable photograph was
taken from a navy biplane, piloted
by Lee Hammond, the famous
aviator. It shows 10,000 bluejackets
lined up on the field representing

the stars and stripes of the flag. It
is the most unusual picture ever
made of such an event. The view
was taken at the Great Lakes Naval
Training Station.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE POSTPONED BY SNOW

Weather Forces Indefinite De-
lay In Long Awaited Drive
On West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15, noon.—
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports: "We repulsed a strong rail
northward of Arras. We
made a raid northward of Lens
and bombed the enemy dug-outs
and took prisoners."

Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters states that heavy
snow has again fallen and post-
poned indefinitely the much ad-
vertised German offensive.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reported last evening: "The enemy
raided a post southeastward of
Arras. A few of our men
are missing. The hostile artillery
has been active in the St. Julien
area and southeastward of Hargi-
court."

Our aeroplanes carried out bomb-
ing and machine-gunning incessant-
ly on Sunday. They dropped 400
bombs on a large ammunition dump
near Roulers and on billets, hut-
ments and a railway-junction and,
with their machine-guns, attacked a
party of the enemy engaged in ex-
tinguishing a large fire, causing
casualties. The men scattered and
left the fire to burn out.

Eight hostile machines were
brought down and three driven
down. Three of ours are missing.
Better weather prevailed today
and our squadrons carried out a
most successful raid on Germany at
daylight against Karlsruhe, in the
Rhine Valley. They dropped 11
tons of bombs with excellent results.
Bursts were observed on the build-
ings and sidings of the main junc-
tion in the center of the town and
on the railway work-shops and
smaller junction at Karlsruhe and
our photographs confirm that a
large fire broke out in the factories
alongside the railway. The anti-
aircraft fire was very heavy and
several hostile machines unsuc-
cessfully attacked our formation but
all our machines reached their ob-
jectives and returned safely.

The Germans are using a lighter
type of flame-throwers which do not
require several operators. The enemy
searchlights and fireworks are con-
stantly seeking to locate our tanks.
Drafts of Germany's 1919 class of
recruits are now appearing opposite
the British.

We recently captured two im-
proved field-howitzers with a
maximum range of 11,000 yards. A
captured document records an in-
stance where only nine out of 24
German field-howitzers survived our
bombardment.

Paris, January 15.—The official
communiqué issued this afternoon
reports:

There have been violent artillery
actions in the Beaumont-Caulieres
Wood sector on the right of the
Meuse.

AND PEOPLE WONDER WHY SMALLPOX SPREADS SO!

Child Suffering From Disease
Carried About In Riksha;
Father In Court

"The next case of this kind that
comes before this Court will draw a
six-months' imprisonment," said
Assessor Byrne in the Mixed Court
yesterday.

The case in question was one that
affects vitally the health of Shanghai.
The defendant was one Liang Lee-
sung and Sanitary Inspector Terrill
gave evidence in the matter. Mr. Terrill
said that he was walking along Miller
Road when he noticed a woman in a
riksha with a child, completely covered
with a blanket, in her arms. The
defendant was walking alongside. He
stopped the riksha, opened the blanket
and found that the child was suffering
from smallpox.

The case was rushed to the Isola-
tion Hospital without delay and the
man accompanying the riksha, who
was the child's father, haled into the
Court. The Inspector asked that
nothing more than a fine be imposed
as, if more severe punishment was
visited, it would make it still harder
than it is to get Chinese to report in-
fectious cases.

The Assessor gave the defendant a
severe reprimand for his criminal
negligence and the warning of what
will happen to future offenders and
requested the Chinese newspaper re-
porters to bring it to the attention of
their public.

Capt. Mackie's Body Recovered From River

Inquest Over Commander Of
Ill-Fated Poochi To Begin
Today

The body of Captain James
Mackie, commander of the ill-fated
Poochi, has been recovered and an
inquest will be begun before
Coroner G. W. King this morning.

Funeral services, as far as could be
ascertained last night, will be held
at the Bubbling Well Cemetery
Friday afternoon.

With the recovery of the remains
of Captain Mackie, the bodies of
all the members of the foreign staff
of the vessel have been found. The
other two were those of First Officer
William Hetherington and Second
Engineer Robert Knox.

INROADS OF DISEASE AMONG FOREIGNERS REVEALED IN REPORT

41 Cases Of Smallpox, With 13
Deaths, In Shanghai
Last Month

7 DIED OF SCARLET FEVER

Dr. Stanley Discusses Steps
Necessary To Keep Plague
Out Of Yangtze Valley

Some startling figures regarding in-
fectious disease among the Settlement
foreign population, its prevalence
therein and the apparent neglect of
preventive measures by foreigners,
are contained in Dr. Arthur Stanley's
December report for the Health Office,
printed in this week's Municipal
Gazette.

There is twenty times the instance
of smallpox among the foreign com-
munity, in proportion to what there is
among the Chinese, Dr. Stanley states,
and the Chinese are now much better
vaccinated than the foreigners here.
The Health Office comments on the
negligence along this line of new
arrivals in the East, emphasizing the
absolute necessity for immediate vac-
cination.

Dr. Stanley also discusses the
possibility of pneumonic plague
spreading to this part of the country
and the steps that must be taken to
prevent this.

41 Smallpox Cases

The statistics for last month show
that 41 cases of smallpox among
foreigners were taken into the Isola-
tion Hospital and during that time 13
deaths occurred. 71 deaths taking
place among the Chinese for the same
period from the same cause. There
were seven scarlet fever fatalities
among foreigners and two of typhoid,
both the latter cases being non-
residents. Five of the smallpox vic-
tims were non-residents. A large
number of the smallpox cases were
among the Japanese population. The
Isolation Hospital report shows, in
addition to the smallpox cases, that
ten foreign cases of typhoid, nine of
scarlet fever and four of other
diseases were admitted, twenty deaths
in all occurring.

The vaccination department of the
Health Office has been setting new
records. During the month 3,837
Chinese received free vaccination, the
highest figure in the department's
history. Also, during that time,
sufficient vaccine was prepared and
sent out by the Health Office Labo-
ratory for 35,955 inoculations, another
record. Dr. Stanley mentions that the
campaign for the past ten years has
resulted in 90,000 vaccinations among
the Chinese.

The figures for last week show
that seven new cases of smallpox
were reported among foreign re-
sidents. Twenty Chinese died of
the disease in that period.

"Smallpox was prevalent during the
month," reads the report, "the in-
cidence among foreigners in proportion
to population being at least twenty
times greater than among Chinese."
The neglect of vaccination among
foreigners, which is a new feature in
the health of the Settlement, is ap-
parent from the investigations made into
the origin of cases notified.

"It is somewhat surprising to find
that the obvious and necessary pre-
caution of vaccination prior to com-
ing out East, which was almost in-
variably taken a few years back,
seems now to be frequently neglected,
resulting in immediate infection on
arrival in China. There is little doubt
that the comparative absence of
smallpox at home has led to inefficient
vaccination; but those who neglect
vaccination in China are likely to
have their confidence in their own
immunity rudely shaken. It is also
necessary to remember that the pro-
tection afforded by vaccination is not
calculated to last more than seven
years. The wisest plan is to get vac-
cinated immediately before coming
out East; and employers should insist
on this being done. Subsequently,
vaccination should be repeated every
three years so as to withstand the
extreme degree of smallpox infection
which is met with in China."

"In this connection the forcible and
delightfully democratic assertion of
the State Board of Health of Minne-
sota is here given: 'Let us spend
millions for vaccination but not one
cent for hospitals for the fools who
neglect this obvious precaution.' Vac-
cination is, indeed, the least costly
and most efficient of all sanitary
measures."

"The incidence of smallpox shows
that the Chinese in the Settlement are
now better vaccinated than the for-
eigners, as a result of the extensive
campaign of 90,000 free vaccinations
done at the Branch Health Offices
during the last ten years. It was
therefore considered advisable to ar-
range for the free vaccination of

(Continued on Page 5)

Speaking Of Happiness, Take A Look At This Marine



Speaking of the entire cordial,
something of that sort seems to have
been established between our boys
and the French kiddies, judging
from the above photograph. It
shows an American marine and two
small friends he has acquired on
French soil.

The children of France, in many
instances, are exercising as strong
an influence as some of the social
organizations in making the Amer-
icans feel at home. From the
pictures most of the Sammies with
fatherly instincts have been able to
find one or two of the little ones to
pet and provide pleasure for.

MANY PLAGUE CASES AT KWEIHUACHENG

Nothing Being Done By Local
Authorities And Commis-
sioners Wire For Help

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, January 16.—A telegram
from Tatumfu states that the plague
situation is serious at Kweihuacheng,
where there are many cases. Nothing
has been done by the local authorities.
Some suspicious deaths are re-
ported in Tatumfu but these have not yet
been confirmed as being due to plague.
Owing to the Plague Commission's
not possessing the requisite power,
the local measures are inadequate
successfully to combat the epidemic
and the Commissioners have wired
the Central Government for assist-
ance in undertaking energetic mea-
sures.

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED BY GERMAN WARSHIPS

Only Three Killed And Small
Damage Done, Is Official
Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—Official:
Yarmouth was bombarded from the
sea last night. The fire opened at
10.55 and lasted for five minutes.
Twenty shells fell in the town. Ac-
cording to the latest reports, three
persons were killed and ten injured.
The damage done was not serious.

Teutons' Deportation Discussed By Cabinet

Peking Government Favors Re-
turning Them To Own Coun-
tries, Press Reports

The request of the Allied Powers
to deport all Germans and Austrians
in China was discussed by the
Cabinet Tuesday, according to Chi-
nese reports. Though final decision
had not been reached, the executive
body is said to favor the sending of
the Teutons to their respective
countries and does not consider it
advisable to have them merely
driven out of the country.

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACKED BY RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY

Social Revolutionaries Aver
Maximalists Have Brought
Country To New War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 14.—The
Social Revolutionaries of the Con-
stituent Assembly have issued a
manifesto bitterly denouncing the
Bolsheviks as bringing the country
to the verge of a new and over-
whelming war and declaring that
the restoration of peace is of pa-
ramount importance but only the Con-
stituent Assembly is able to achieve
it.

The manifesto proceeds to say
that the Army should be reformed
on a voluntary basis, the nationaliza-
tion of land without compensation
is favored and also of mines and
private railways and also state con-
trol of industry with the widest
participation of the working classes
therein.

Caillaux Imprisoned; New Evidence Found?

Paris Paper Says Incriminating
Documents Necessitated His
Immediate Arrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 14.—Ex-Premier
Caillaux has arrived and has been
lodged in Saye Prison. The news
has created a sensation. L'In-
transigent states that the authori-
ties have found incriminating docu-
ments compelling them to arrest
him forthwith.

CHANG CHI IN TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, January 15.—Chang Chi
arrived today and was welcomed by
many Japanese friends.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The
maximum temperature yesterday
was 47.1 and the minimum 24.6,
the figures for the corresponding day last
year being 53.8 and 26.4.

GERMANY REFUSES TO WITHDRAW FROM RUSSIAN PROVINCES

Will Never Evacuate Oc-
cupied Territory, Delegate
At Brest Says

WRANGLE 2 DAYS

Bolsheviks Make Proposals
For Holding A Genuine
Plebiscite

TEUTONS REJECT

Insist On Keeping Courland,
Lithuania, Riga And
Islands In Gulf

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 15.—The
German version of the proceedings
of the committee appointed at
Brest-Litovsk on the 11th to discuss
territorial questions shows that the
delegates wrangled for two days
without result on the question of the
status of the populations of the oc-
cupied territories and their evacua-
tion.

The Germans contended that the
peoples of the occupied territories,
through plenipotentiary bodies, have
already expressed their desire for
severance from Russia.

The Russians denied that these
bodies were representative and pro-
posed, as substitution of the two
articles in the preliminary treaty
cabled on December 30, four articles
of which the following is a
summary:

Proposals of Russians

(1) The right to territory and
self-determination belongs to na-
tions, not to occupied parts thereof.

(2) Austria and Germany re-
nounce their claims to the annexa-
tion of the occupied Russian
territories and undertake not to re-
strict their independence by force
or by military conventions before
the constitution of these regions on
the basis of self-determination. The
voting to determine the fate of these
regions must be carried out after
the foreign armies have been with-
drawn and the fugitives and de-
portees returned. The date of the
withdrawal of the armies is to be
determined by a special commis-
sion.

(3) After signature of the Treaty
of Peace, these territories shall be
administered by a temporary body
comprised of the various political
parties, which shall organize the
plebiscite.

(4) The final position of the
territories shall be decided by re-
ferendum.

General Hoffmann, Chief of Staff
to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, pro-
tested against the victorious tone of
the Russian proposals when the
victorious German army stood on
their territory. He ridiculed the
Russian claims for self-determina-
tion of nationality, seeing that the
Bolshevik Government was based
on ruthless force.

"Want German Annexation"

He again asserted that the peo-
ples of the occupied territories had
unmistakably expressed a wish for
separation from Russia. He said
that the Courland Diet on September
31 had requested the protection of
Germany, the Lithuanian Diet on
December 11 had proclaimed its
desire for severance from Russia,
and the municipality of Riga and
the Guilds and Rural Representa-
tives on December 27 had claimed
German protection. "Finally," in
December last, the representatives
of Oesel, Dago and Moon Islands
had repudiated their previous con-
nections. Moreover for technical
and administrative reasons the Ger-
man High Command refused to
evacuate Courland, Lithuania,
Riga and the Islands in the Gulf of
Riga.

Baron von Kuhlmann, the Ger-
man Minister for Foreign Affairs,
proposed an adjournment of the
deliberation in order that Germany
could consult her Allies. The sitting
was accordingly adjourned, the date
of the next meeting not being
fixed.

CHAMPIONS LIBEL CASE NEARS CONCLUSION

Defense Finishes Evidence And
Final Arguments Begin Today;
Wong In Further Testimony

The defense concluded its evidence yesterday in the \$25,000 libel action brought by Mr. H. D. Rodger against T. L. Wong following dispute about the division of the Champions Sweepstakes and final arguments in the case are to start today. It is probable that the case will be finished in one more sitting.

The bulk of the day's testimony was given by Wong, in the conclusion of his cross-examination by Mr. Rodger, and by Mr. W. L. Gerrard, who assisted Mr. Lancaster in the Cash Sweeps office at the Race Club. Several police officers who gave evidence for the plaintiff were recalled by Mr. E. W. Godfrey, counsel for the defense, to give brief testimony. Mr. Haskell appeared with Mr. Rodger.

Mr. Rodger resumed his cross-examination by questioning Wong about the letter written by the defendant in which he referred to the sweeps tickets as bought "on my behalf."

"That sentence then is slightly incorrect," asked Mr. Rodger. "When you meant to say that I bought the tickets with your money and you promised to give me half share?"

"I mean to say that you bought the tickets with the money you promised to give me and I promised to give you a half share if any of the tickets won," said Wong.

"You should have stated 'on joint account' in your letter," queried Mr. Rodger.

"These tickets were bought with my money," insisted the witness.

"Then you should have said that the tickets were bought on your behalf and on joint account," continued the lawyer.

Claims Money For Tickets Was His

"I say the tickets were bought with my money and I promised you half. The letter clearly shows that I am the man who gave you half interest," replied the witness.

"When did you decide that you were entitled to more than \$24,000?" asked Mr. Rodger.

"When I returned to the station from the races Mr. Eek and other officers explained to me and asked whether you sold the half-ticket with my consent and, if not, that you had sold your half of the ticket and you were only entitled to \$10,000," said the witness.

"What was Inspector Kerrigan's conclusion from your story?"

"Inspector Kerrigan said you should first have approached me about the sale."

"Were you or were you not satisfied when you received your check?" asked Mr. Rodger.

"That is not the point," said Wong. "All the exact calculations were worked out at the police station."

"And it was not until you got to the police station that you were dissatisfied?"

"I was very excited—overjoyed," said the defendant. "I was satisfied at having won the Champions, and I had a talk with Inspector Eek and the other police at the station."

"You didn't want to give the impression that I had not treated you fairly and properly?" queried the lawyer.

"It is not a question of that at all," parried Wong. "It is a question of whether or not you consulted me about selling the ticket."

Mr. Rodger insisted on an answer to the question.

"It is not a question of treatment," repeated Wong. "I told the facts to my inspector."

"Do you wish to convey the impression now that I did not treat you fairly and honestly?" asked counsel.

"I had no such intention," said Wong.

"Then why did you not come to see me and talk the matter over with me?"

"I am a layman," said Wong. "And it was a very delicate question for a layman to understand and I sought legal opinion."

Denies Attempt To Bluff

"I put it to you that you were trying to bluff some more money out of me," stated the lawyer.

"That is not true," replied the witness. "I told the facts to the police."

"You did not tell the truth to the police—that's the point," said Mr. Rodger.

"I did not want to expose you," replied Wong. "The point at issue is that you sold the ticket without my knowledge. That is the whole position."

Mr. Godfrey waived re-examination of the defendant and Det. Sgt. Quayle of Louisa Station was called and stated that he had been questioned by Mr. Rodger about a week after the races and had told him that he did not remember any statements made by Wong after the Champions. Mr. Rodger had told him of offering \$40 to Wong and of then adding \$40 to it to buy sweeps tickets and mentioned that he had sold the half-ticket with Wong's knowledge.

Inspector Kerrigan told of leaving Wong at the station at 3.30 on Champions Day and Sgt. Treacher stated that the defendant left the station shortly before 4 o'clock, after a Chinese had informed him that one of his numbers was on the board. Mr. Gerrard was then called and stated that he had assisted Mr. Lancaster with the Sweeps and had been in the office during the whole afternoon, during which time Mr. Rodger had been to or in the office five times.

Trips To Sweeps Office

The first time Mr. Rodger was alone and said he had been offered a certain amount for half the winning ticket. On the second occasion he was accompanied by Mr. Arnold, who purchased the share. The third time was about five minutes before the race was run, when Mr. Rodger had come up and asked if

The Mountain That Saves Italy



Monte Grappa has long been a barrier to the invasion of Italy from the Trentino. The Austro-Germans once reached its northern slopes, but were thrown back to the lower mountains before it. There they are still assaulting desperately. The Italian line, resting on the rugged fastnesses of Monte Grappa, is holding firmly and the onrush of the invaders appears to have been definitely halted. The inset map shows Monte Grappa's relation to the entire Piave line.

Mr. Lancaster was there. Mr. Gerrard stated that he had replied that Mr. Lancaster would be back in a minute and the latter appearing at that moment and he and Mr. Rodger either walked away or conversed outside the office. The fourth time was when Mr. Rodger, alone, inquired when payment was to be made, and the fifth time was when Wong and Rodger came for their money.

"Wong was not with you on the first, second or fourth times," said Mr. Gerrard in reply to a question in the cross-examination.

"And I went into the cash sweeps office five times?" queried Mr. Rodger.

"No, four times. The third time you were in the building but not in the office."

"Mr. Lancaster has testified that he saw Wong twice; this then must have been on the third and fifth times?"

"It stands to reason, yes," said Mr. Gerrard.

"You testified previously that Wong ratified the sale?" continued Mr. Rodger.

"That was on the fifth time you came to the office," said the witness. "He was apparently perfectly satisfied."

"And you stated that Wong said he had left the matter entirely in my hands and was perfectly satisfied with the way I handled it?"

"In substance, yes."

"He seemed very well pleased with the entire transaction, didn't he?"

"Yes," said Mr. Gerrard.

"Do you think that the defendant has been treated fairly and honestly?" asked Mr. Rodger.

"I certainly do," replied the witness.

"You don't think, as the police do, that this was a bit of sharp practice and that the Chinaman was done out of \$14,000?"

"In reply to that question," said the witness, "I can only say that I think the Chinaman, having got \$24,000 for nothing, has done very well."

When the defense had concluded its testimony Mr. Rodger stated that he would like to introduce some more evidence in rebuttal, to which Mr. Godfrey objected, stating that he had heard no notice of such intention and that it seemed, if the prosecution meant to go on patching up its case as fast as holes were kicked in it, it might go on to infinity.

The Court adjourned and argument will be taken up this afternoon.

Italians Straighten Front By Attacks

Capture Trenches, Men And
Guns At Two Points
In Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 15.—An official communique reports:

In order to rectify our line from northward of Osteria Illepre to the head of Castella Valley we advanced and gained considerable advantages, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took 291 prisoners.

We entered the enemy trenches in the Monte Solarolo salient and also

extended our bridgehead eastward of Caposile, where we captured some trenches, took 45 prisoners and two trench-mortars.

London, January 15.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports:—During the past week our aeroplanes destroyed six enemy machines and drove down others out of control.

The Italians carried out successful operations yesterday at Mount Asolone, Mount Spioncia and Caposile, taking many prisoners.

A German official communique reports:

Violent Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarian positions on Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica broke down with heavy losses.

"KING GEORGE IV."



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GERMAN BUSINESS IS PULLING FOR PEACE

Growing Hostility Of South
America Reported By
Teuton Agents

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES GO

Hamburg And Berlin Exporters
Thought To Be Bringing
Pressure

Washington, Dec. 17.—It is the opinion of resident diplomats, shared by the American government, that Germany's commercial, manufacturing and exporting interests are bringing pressure to bear on the government in favor of peace. This pressure, if exerted in the manner outlined in advices reaching these diplomats, may do more to end the war than anything that can be done by the allied armies and navies.

The ruling commercial classes in Germany foresee German trade opportunities utterly ruined for years to come unless something can be done to check the progress of the war, which is steadily turning a large part of the civilized world against German trade.

In particular it is pointed out in the advices referred to there is alarm in Germany over the growing hostility of Latin America to everything bearing a German name. Although many of the Latin republics are still neutral, German agents there are finding that the promise of trade at the end of the war is steadily decreasing.

These agents see future opportunities in Brazil disappearing, and they despair of holding Argentina and Chile to a neutral policy for any length of time. Latin America as a whole is seeking for new trade alliances, and it is the fear of German manufacturers and exporters that the prolongation of the war will leave them without a position in the rapidly expanding market of that part of the world.

No Outlet For Products

With Latin America turning to the United States, Great Britain and France for trade connections, Germany, it is pointed out, will have no outlet after the war for her surplus manufactured products. This would create a situation even worse than that created by the war, for it would continue indefinitely.

Germany's prosperity for a generation has been the result of her ability to control a large part of the world markets. By this means she has given employment to home labor and created a large part of her wealth. Latin America has offered for years the most inviting field for exploitation of that sort, with the United States. If the western hemisphere is to be closed to German trade, the industrial collapse of that country will be complete.

German exporters are now reading with renewed interest that part of President Woodrow Wilson's last message to Congress in which he said that it might be impossible "to admit Germany to the free intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace" if the German people persist in maintaining their present military masters in power.

No German comment on this particular part of the President's address has yet been received by the State Department, but the word reaching Allied diplomats is that the country seems nearly ready to pay some attention to what its leading business men are saying. The State Department knows that the address has been printed practically in full in the German press. A sentence here and there has been omitted, but without taking from it any of its deep meaning. In Holland, Switzerland, Denmark of other neutral countries the address has been published in full and newspapers from those countries are freely read by the German people.

German Business Uneasy

A tendency is manifest here to attach much importance to the commercial aspect of the new German peace plan. Heretofore little or no attention had been given it, because it was not definitely known that Ger-

man business men were becoming uneasy. If these men make up their minds that to prolong the war would be to reduce Germany to the position of a second class power, through the loss of her world markets, the war may end sooner than would be possible through military pressure alone.

Germany and Great Britain for years have had a practical monopoly of Latin American markets. Each has invested approximately \$3,000,000,000 in banking and wholesale houses, railroads, telegraphs and telephones, municipal lighting, street railway and water plants, and in improvements of various other sorts, all designed to be feeders for export trade.

The equipment for all these plants has been coming from these two countries and in addition Germany has planted large populations in both Brazil and Argentina to steady and make permanent this profitable trade.

U. S. After Trade
The United States, early in the first Wilson term, began to move in the direction of securing a share of this traffic, and a Pan-American congress was held in this city, presided over by Secretary W. G. McAdoo and attended by prominent representatives from all the leading American countries. A subsequent congress of the same sort was held in South America.

The Latin were found to be friendly to the United States, but it was quickly developed that all their trade lines had been laid out with Europe, chiefly with Germany and Great Britain, for which reason it would be difficult for the United States to break in. At the same time, however, the Latin delegates, voicing public opinion from home, expressed the utmost friendliness for the United States and a desire to have trade relations between the two continents more intimate and extensive.

Committees were appointed in all the countries, and it was not long before several of the great American banking houses began to establish branches throughout the Latin republics. These have been steadily increasing in number and influence, and under the necessities created by the war, trade has been turning towards the United States in a most gratifying way. The great shipbuilding program of the United States will enable us to establish regular steamship lines to Latin American ports as soon as the war is over, and the fear of German business men is that the United States and Great Britain will in the future divide the trade that formerly was divided between Great Britain and Germany.

Hostility Growing

The situation is one that may well give German business men pause. Hostility to Germany is growing rapidly through the whole Latin America. Several of the republics already have declared war against her, others have severed diplomatic relations, and those which are maintaining a show of official neutrality are shot through with unexpressed dislike and distrust of her people.

On such a foundation it will readily be understood what difficulty German export trade will experience after the war in building anew its former profitable superstructure of commercial supremacy. And the longer the war lasts, through the subornation of German autocracy, the more difficult the task will be.

Captain Granzow Of S.S. Churchill Indicted

Skipper Is Accused Of De-
liberately Wrecking And
Firing Schooner

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—Captain Charles Granzow, master of the schooner Churchill, was indicted by the federal grand jury today on a charge of having run the vessel aground at the French Frigate shoals and then destroying it by fire. The statue cover-

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THOMAS D. MCCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.

New York, November 28, 1917.

This is one of the warnings posted by the United States Government at the edges of barred zones in New York City.

ing this crime provides a fine of \$10,000 or ten years in prison, or both, as the penalty.

The indictment contains four counts, two dealing with the grounding of the Churchill and the other two with its destruction by fire. Captain Granzow is now in San Francisco but, according to advices received by U. S. Attorney S. C. Huber, is not under arrest, although federal officers there have him under surveillance.

Whether Captain Granzow will be brought to Honolulu for trial under the indictment is yet to be determined, says Attorney Huber. He may be tried in San Francisco, as some of the witnesses, it is understood, are there now.

The first intimation that Captain Granzow might have destroyed the Churchill came after a statement had

been made to the Star-Bulletin by the ship's carpenter, who had secured employment in a local yard as a caulker. This statement was passed on to the naval intelligence bureau, which conducted a thorough investigation in co-operation with Attorney

Huber. Later, orders for the arrest of Granzow were sent to America. The Churchill carried a valuable cargo of copra consigned to the British consul at Seattle. In an affidavit secured by the U. S. attorney's office from one of the ship's mates, Granzow is charged with having fired the ship by pouring paraffine on the cargo. The mate in question declared the captain had ordered him to cut a hole in the hatch, saying, "I'll have to fire the ship," or words to that effect.

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BRITISH LABOR WARNED AGAINST CALLING STRIKE

Would Be Stabbing Brothers in Back, Liberal Paper Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—Press comments on the speech made by Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons yesterday are favorable. The Daily News epitomises the views of his warning to labor, saying: "We cannot be accused of lack of sympathy with labor nor of excessive sympathy with this government, but this does not blind us to the fact that we are engaged in the greatest struggle human liberty was ever involved in. To talk of downing tools is to talk of betraying freedom and stabbing sons and brothers who are fighting for freedom in the back."

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily Mail underlines that the Government is prepared to take immediate and severe measures against anyone interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes and ships.

New Films Showing

Beginning tonight at the Victoria Theatre a new film drama, "The Lust of Ages," will be shown in conjunction with a new program of dances by the skilful and popular team of Bankoff and Maynard. The new photoplay, which was written by Aaron Hoffman and the cast of which is headed by the blonde and dimpled Lillian Walker, is a story of the worship of wealth. The lust for gold is pictured since the time when the world was young. The play contains a love theme of much charm and Miss Walker is supported by an able cast. Ivan Bankoff and Miss Maynard have had a pleasing introduction to Shanghai theatregoers and their first program speaks for the success of their second.

A new film play from the Pathé studios, called "The Recoll," and featuring William Courtenay, popular Broadway actor, who featured in "Kick In" and other successes, begins at the Apollo Theatre tonight. Lillian Greuze and other notable movie folk are in the cast.

Another announcement which should be pleasing to the movie fans is that "The Virginian," Owen Wister's great Western story, is shortly to arrive at the Olympic. Dustin Farnum will be seen in the title role.

Disease Report For Foreigners

(Continued from Page 1)
foreigners at two additional Branch Health Offices.

Possibilities of Plague
Dr. Stanley has the following pertinent and interesting comment to make regarding the plague, possibility of its spread and means of its prevention here:

"It is reported that pneumonic plague appeared towards the end of November at Paotsebolong in South Mongolia, in the vicinity of the Yellow River, from whence it spread to Paotse and Saratse where it entered the province of Shensi, reaching Kweihsueh-cheng by the end of the year. The origin of the outbreak closely resembles that of the Great Manchurian Epidemic of pneumonic plague of 1910-11, which originated in the middle of October in Manchouli in Northwest Manchuria near the Siberian border, being carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway and reaching Harbin at the end of October. Harbin became a focus of the disease from which, after a considerable interval, Changchun and Mukden on the South Manchuria Railway were infected at the end of the year, leading to its further spread to the provinces of Chihli and Shan-tung. The carriers of the plague in the Manchurian outbreak were the coolies engaged in the fur trade, while in the present outbreak the carriers appear to be those engaged in the transport of wool. Danger lies in the proximity of the area infected to Fengchen, the railroad of the Peking, Kaikan and Tatungfu Railway. This railway might bring persons in the incubation period (1 to 7 days) in communication with the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways and open possibilities of still wider dissemination.

"Another route by which the Yangtze valley would be threatened is by Taiyuanfu, which has railway connection with the Peking-Hankow line. The nearest distance of the present infected area from Taiyuanfu is some 200 miles. This section of the Yellow River is now probably frozen over and would afford no special facilities for travel.

"Should pneumonic plague occur in Peking, Paotungfu or Taiyuanfu, there is the possibility of the Yangtze valley being involved by cases carried during the incubation period.

"The Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway should be comparatively easily controlled, e.g., by stopping the coolie traffic or by the establishment of quarantine stations at the large towns and non-issue of tickets from intervening stations, so as to place all except first class passengers under observation during the 7 days' incubation period; after which they could safely travel. Medical inspection and isolation of such cases as arise does not suffice to prevent dissemination of pneumonic plague because persons incubating the disease escape detection.

"In the absence of effective measures being taken on these railways, should such be needed, it would then become advisable, so as to protect Shanghai and the lower Yangtze ports, to suspend so far as possible passenger traffic by river and on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, except for first class passengers and for those who had passed through a quarantine period of 7 days under observation. There would be no need to take any measures against merchandise."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



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News Briefs

Details of the death of Mrs. T. E. Clarke, the only daughter of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, have been received by Northern papers. Mrs. Clarke died suddenly in her sleep. Her husband, Brigadier General Clarke, formerly of Peking, is holding an important staff appointment in Macedonia, it is understood.

The final call of Tls. 10 per share of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., is due for payment January 23.

The military medal has been awarded to Drum Major N. L. Bourne of the 10th Yorkshire Regiment, who was formerly in the municipal police here.

Three Chinese were ordered sent to the Arsenal by the Mixed Court yesterday for participation in an armed robbery and attempted murder. They are to be returned to the court in the event that capital punishment is not served on them.

Mr. Wang Ko-mia, the Minister of Finance who came to the South to bury his father, left Shanghai yesterday morning for Peking.

A publicity campaign for China is being undertaken by the American University Club of Shanghai. By way of giving people in America a greater understanding of the extent of American interests here each member is asked to send to his university paper a prepared article dealing with the American University Club of Shanghai, its membership and its influence.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, taken from the order book for the week ending January 12.

Health Department.—The Council has learned with regret the death on January 15 of Miss M. S. A. Grimes, Nurse in the Health Department.
Educational Department.—Miss A. Stevens is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls from Jan. 7.
Tax Office.—The probationary service of Tax Collector E. A. Lake is extended to March 17.

S.V.C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C., Jan. 16, 1918.

No. 5.—Corps Parade: Reference Corps Order No. 4. The Corps will parade for field maneuvers on Saturday, January 19. The General and Special Ideas will be issued to all concerned. Unit orders will not be necessary.



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The Kiangsu residents of Shanghai yesterday telegraphed to Tuchen Li Shun of this province to withdraw his resignation, as he is urgently needed to maintain the peace and order of the province.

Former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Kuo Chung-hui arrived in Shanghai Tuesday and is staying at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road.

It is understood that he has been delegated by President Feng to confer with Former Minister of the Interior Sung Hung-yi, Governor Tan Yen-kai and General Pak Li-wu and Tsien Chun-hsuan.

Mr. Chang Chin-koh, the ex-judge of the Kiangsu High Court, who is now in Shanghai, will sail for Yokohama Saturday on the Sakata Maru. He has been appointed secretary of the Japanese Legation in Tokio.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 17, 1918

Sir Auckland Geddes Demands More Men

By Our British Contributor

IT would appear that the British National Service, or Man-Power Department, is really to be of practical use after all, and the fine speech of Sir Auckland Geddes confirms this opinion. When Mr. Lloyd George created this Department, just over a year ago, great things were expected. The whole question of man power was to be thoroughly examined, the country's requirements were to be gone into, and the needs of the different industries of national importance were to be accurately estimated by those in charge of this new office. What was better still, the Minister of National Service was to enroll all the eligible manhood and womanhood of Great Britain for some sort of work of special interest for the winning of the war.

The Prime Minister actually went outside the House of Commons for the appointment and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Mayor of Birmingham at the time, was given the office. A gigantic scheme of advertising was at once put in hand, but in the end nothing was done and in a few months confidence in the National Service Department began to wane. Finally its Minister resigned and the whole department had become so futile that its methods and system needed a thorough overhauling. Mr. Chamberlain entered office like a wolf but he departed like a lamb. His schemes on paper were all right, but they never saw fruition for the reason that he was not strong enough to carry them through. There were other departments requiring men, and what with red tape and officialism the further existence of the National Service Department was not warranted, especially at its rate of expenditure. With the advent of Mr. Chamberlain's successor the duties of this minister were revised, and now after a few months he has laid the results of his cogitations before the House of Commons.

In the first place the British Army needs another 450,000 men. It was only about a year ago that the country was somewhat alarmed to know that Sir Douglas Haig needed then an additional 500,000. Almost the same number must be forthcoming within the next few months. Those who are familiar with the trend of recent happenings will realize that this is not an unexpected intimation, nor in any way an overestimated demand. The strength of the armies must be maintained at all costs and no sacrifice is too great for this. Russia's failure is the immediate cause and until America is ready Great Britain and France must bear the lion's share of the burden, with an increasing effort by the former.

Thus, undoubtedly the question of the hour in Britain is man power, and every industry which can be run by women should be made to yield up its men. There will be no slightest difficulty in getting the requisite number of men, provided the Government carry out the suggestion of Sir Auckland Geddes. Their own offices must first be combed. Here none but men of over military age or invalided soldiers should be employed. And if there is not a sufficiency of these, women should be called in. The Government must practise what it preaches. Up till now this has been a failing. If reports from home are to be relied

upon, there are still considerable numbers of eligibles in these safe posts. Again, with the employment of labor corps, every soldier should be put in the fighting line. Ambulance parties, stretcher bearers, et al. could be enlisted from those who are unable, through slight physical defects, to handle the rifle. Does the Government, too, realize the potentialities of the Labor Battalions? It is to be hoped that here no absurd officialism will prevent these from being utilized to the utmost.

It is good to read what the Empire has already done. Seven and a half million men in the service of the crown is no slight contribution to the cause of the Allies. Remembering also that, had the Navy failed, Germany would have been triumphant. Sir Auckland Geddes was wise to state that the nation's existence was due to the seal and efficiency of those who man the ships. Judging from his speech, there is no likelihood of an immediate cessation of hostilities. The Allied leaders realize that only the defeat of the enemy armies can bring this about. Hence huge preparations for a long struggle are to be hurried forward. If there were possibilities of the conclusion of a satisfactory peace Great Britain would not entertain these proposals of the Minister of National Service and America would not be organizing her vast resources for the sole purpose of war. But these efforts and preparations, no matter how distasteful, are necessary, nor can they be allowed to slacken until the German military ring has acknowledged that it is beaten and that the voice of Democracy is in reality the voice of God.

Do You Speak French?

By Maurice De Waleffe

Paris—"Vincere scilicet, Hannibal! Sed victoria uti nescitis!" This Latin phrase means: We shall win the war but it is not certain that we shall know how to profit by the victory. And we shall lose this profit because we, the French and the English, in order to understand one another shall be obliged either to speak Latin, as in the Middle Ages, or "pidgin English," like an explorer who finds himself among a tribe in Central Africa. If our two countries were at opposite ends of the earth that might be excusable; but when one reflects that the two capitals are so near each other that one can lunch in one and dine in the other, it is rather shameful that, as in my case, a Parisian author writing for a London newspaper should be obliged to have recourse to a translator.

It is only we who are thus disgraced. To speak no foreign language in the world today you must either be French or English. We are the only nations who dispense with all linguistic baggage on the pretence that in every capital of Europe one is certain to find people who understand French, and that in every port of the world one can get along very well with English. That is all very fine as long as we visit the other peoples; but the moment that a Frenchman wants to travel in England or an Englishman in France these two monarchs of the universe, because each speaks only his native tongue, are suddenly reduced to exchanging their ideas as if they were deaf-mutes.

We talk about the usefulness of a tunnel under the Channel. What is the good of digging Channel tunnels in order to bring together two peoples who are incapable of exchanging four words? Is this the way we expect after the war to counter-balance the capitals of Middle Europe—Berlin and Vienna? They, at any rate, will always speak the same language.

In July, 1914, during the last weeks of tranquillity which Europe enjoyed before Germany went mad, thirty Parisian writers were invited to visit the holiday resorts of Great Britain. It was a charming excursion, and for most of us a veritable voyage of discovery. After visiting Margate and Norwich we went north to Scarborough and Edinburgh the romantic and came back by the poetic region of the Westmorland lakes down to the dreamy beaches of Wales. How beautiful England was under the summer sun! We found our country splendid, and, as often happens to the enthusiastic traveller, everything seemed more beautiful than in France. We thought the grass was greener, the trees were more majestic, and even the cows more royally superb. Your morning mist, so slow to disappear from the meadows, as though their skirts

were caught in branch and bramble, gave the observer of your countryside the feeling that he is floating on the unreal vapors of a dream-land sea. Those who criticize your fog have never known the meaning of poetry.

And we should have liked to cry aloud our admiration at least twice a day at the banquets given us by the mayors and aldermen of the towns we visited. On these occasions each of us was seated between two Englishmen, and we passed each other the pepper and salt with many smiles. But as for conversation—not a word! When the moment came for toasts our hosts rose and said a thousand pleasant things about us in their language which we took on trust and applauded without understanding a single syllable. And in our turn we stood up and replied in our native tongue with equal warmth. Then we separated, each of us charmed with his neighbor. Evidently as a method of avoiding quarrels there is something to be said for it. But is it the best way if we are going to work together?

For my part I think it is an illusion to suppose that either your language or mine will one day dominate the entire planet. Still less can we dream of imposing both of them together on other nations who up to the present have found it hard enough to learn one. We must each content ourselves with the advantages which nature and geography have given us by recognizing certain zones of influence which are strictly circumscribed. Let the Mediterranean peoples and the Slavs continue to learn French while the peoples of the North and of the Far East speak English. In the cities scientists and artists should rather choose French, while men of business and sportsmen might well prefer English. We should do well to leave it at that, for nothing would be more unfortunate than obstinate rivalry in this sphere; the only one to profit by it would be a certain Third Person. On the other hand, imagine the benefit we should reap if the entire globe one day became, from the language point of view, half French and half English. We should then need to learn only a single foreign tongue in order to speak the two languages in use throughout the world.

But we must not sit down and wait quietly for the arrival of that happy day. We must hurry up. Let us each begin today to double the dominion of the sister language by speaking it ourselves. Picture to yourself a Chinese student hesitating whether to learn English or German. If English opens up to him not only London but Paris also he will not hesitate long. Imagine in the same way a Brazilian who must choose between French and Spanish. The prospect of being understood in London as well as in Paris if he chooses French will make French irresistible. Divided, French and English can be defeated. Joined together, like the cannon balls which the old sailors called chain shot, they will carry all before them.

It is our interest, then, mutually to learn French or English. There remains to be considered the method of carrying out the idea. Do not count too much on the present war, in which streams of men flow side by side without really mingling. It is no use asking grown men to study a foreign language. They have other fish to fry. The women might have more leisure, but now that they are replacing men they, too, are very busy.

No; it is at school that one learns. We must begin with the schoolboy and the schoolgirl. And we must have the courage to overthrow our present scholastic program. Away with the choice between four or five optional languages! Let us have a single one, but that one obligatory: English in Paris, French in London, and so by a natural corollary an official two-language standard imposed on everyone.

But for that the teaching of grammar is not enough. It must be completed by an exchange of children between the two countries, either among families in which they would be accepted as pair, or as between schools, which during the holidays would receive for three months the entire contingent of a corresponding college. That is asking a great deal, perhaps, but think of the result to be attained! As one-language people, which most of us are, both in London and Paris, we are inferior to certain polyglot nations of the world. As bi-linguists our power would be irresistible, and we should impose our double tongue on the rest of humanity. Shall we allow such an opportunity as the downfall of the German language affords today to escape? Tomorrow another vigorous language may arise determined not to allow itself to be brushed aside and the opportunity will be gone for ever.

Master Or Slave

Lo, this land that lifts around it threatening peaks, while stern seas bound it.
With cold winters, summers bleak,
Curtly smiling, never meek,
'Tis the giant we must master,
'Till he work our will the faster.
He shall carry, though he clamor,
He shall haul and saw and hammer,
Turn to light the tumbling current—
All his din and rage abhorrent.
Shall, if we but do our duty,
Win for us a realm of beauty.
—Bjornstjerne Bjornson (tr. by A. H. Palmer).

Aid And Comfort to the Enemy— Lord Lansdowne's Letters

From The New Republic

The political objects of the war can no longer remain forbidden ground for thought and discussion. The governments of the world are to be held answerable to their peoples for their political, as well as their military conduct of the war. These are some of the obvious implications of the reception of the Lansdowne letter, in England and America. At first, as was natural, the military extremists joined in a cry of betrayal of the Allied cause. Lord Lansdowne had stabbed the Allies in the back. He had brought confusion into the Allied plans for unity. He had created in Germany an impression that England was weakening. Above all, he had shaken the determination of America to throw her whole energies into the work of winning the war. As Lord Lansdowne could not be accused of pro-Germanism, attempts were made to explain away his action on grounds of his Toryism, on grounds of age or physical infirmity.

Such was the immediate reaction. Very quickly, however, the bitter-enders and never-enders of the American press appear to have been struck by the fact that the French press was extremely guarded in its comment, and the Northcliffe papers were by no means having a monopoly of British opinion. It became clear that Lord Lansdowne spoke not for himself alone, but for a powerful body of public opinion, not in England alone. His proposals, it became evident, could not be ignored, nor disposed of by the cocksure methods of the editorial desk. They were recognised to be of weight enough to command consideration in the most authoritative quarter in the Allied world. If Lord Lansdowne was to be "answered," it was plain that the answer had to come from President Wilson. And whether President Wilson chose to answer or not, the question of Allied war aims had been thrown before the peoples for discussion.

The Concrete Issue
And this is in itself an evil, according to the extremists. Grant that we have given up the idea of a knockout blow, as practically everyone has done. Grant that we no longer hope to impose punitive indemnities, but merely insist upon reparation for such manifest wrong as the invasion of Belgium. Grant that we have no intention of trying to degrade Germany from her position as a great Power, or to handicap her in her commercial life after peace has been restored. Grant that we are ready to abate many of the territorial pretensions upon which the Allied Chancelleries agreed at the outset of the war. Grant that the international order we mean to establish for our security will assure to Germany the same security that the other nations enjoy. Is it not dangerous to announce the moderation of our real aims to a Germany still undefeated? This is the concrete issue raised by the Lansdowne letter.

We take it for self-evident that in each of the major belligerent countries opinion tends toward two opposite poles. In every country there are those who would continue the struggle until the enemy was wholly broken, demoralized, ready to accept an abject peace. At the opposite extreme are those who would make peace immediately, with small regard to the nature of the terms. Between the two poles lies the great bulk of opinion, ready to endure such additional sacrifices as may be required to safeguard vital national and world interests, but anxious about the effects, domestic and international, of an indefinitely prolonged contest. There are indeed a few who assert that Germany is an exception to the rules that all Germans, with practically no exceptions, are of the extreme, irreconcilable party of military adventure. This assertion, however, is scarcely worth taking seriously. Even such meager information as the various censorships allow to filter out of Germany establishes clearly the fact that German opinion, from the outset of the war, has been far from unanimous, and that at the present day differences in opinion as wide as those between La Follette and Roosevelt not only obtain, but find authoritative expression.

No Comfort For Germany
The military extremists of Germany can take no possible comfort from any published evidence that the designs of the Allies do not involve the dismemberment and humiliation of Germany. They believe that if Germany persists, she will win this war. They point to the collapse of Russia and the proof of Italian weakness. They still vastly underestimate the endurance of the

French, the determination of the British, the efficiency of America. If they can induce the German people to endure through to the end, they believe that Allied resistance will collapse. In this event Germany would be left in a position of power such as no modern nation has ever held. Indeed, something like world empire would lie within their grasp. This is the stake for which they are playing. What the game will cost, they recognise, is many more years of war and the sacrifice of millions of German lives. What they conceive to stand between them and the realization of their glorious dream is the reluctance of the millions to pay the price in their lives. With regard to the Lansdowne letter they would agree perfectly with the reported sentiments of our own Dr. Hilla. "I abhor the letter because it lays too great stress on human life. What is human life? All the great things of the world have been done through martyrdom."

What gives aid and comfort to the most irreconcilable and ambitious of the enemy is not the expression of moderate views from beyond the hostile lines. Such views inevitably raise in the minds of those who must pay in their own lives or the lives of their sons, the question whether the objects to be attained by indefinite fighting are worth the cost. Such views tend to produce political indiscipline. They force the militarist to divide his energies between keeping up the political morale at home and the military morale on the fighting front. If the German militarists could have dictated Lord Lansdowne's letter, they would have substituted for its spirit of reconciliation such a spirit as animates Dr. Hilla and his kind. For, however weary of war the German people may be, they are not so weary that they will not continue to fight rather than yield ground to hostile armies bent on the destruction of Germany. All the militarists of Germany ask is that the people be induced to fight on. Their ultimate hope, they believe, will then be realized. Such a pronouncement as Clemenceau's, that his sole war aim is victory, served the militarist's turn well. Here was concrete evidence that the German people could expect no mercy at their enemy's hands. The best that the militarists can do with the Lansdowne letter is to make a pretence that it indicates England's weakness, a pretence that will carry only to those whose will to continue the war to a military decision was already firmly established.

A 'Peace Offensive'
To the German military imperialists the Lansdowne letter is simply a "peace offensive," more dangerous by far to their cause than General Haig's military offensive at Cambrai. We know what our own militarists think of "peace offensives," launched from the German side. Authoritative statements of inordinate German ambitions, demands for indemnities, annexations, exclusive economic spheres, are eagerly welcomed by our own militarists. They demonstrate to the masses who must pay that the overthrow of Germany is worth the price—whatever price. Statements exhibiting German tendencies toward moderation are received with disgust and rage. They impair our political morale, as it is constantly asserted, and increase the danger that peace, when it comes, will be a "German peace."

And in fact it must be admitted that the side which appears first in the field with counsels of moderation that must command the attention if not the assent of all intelligent persons within the opposing camp, does drive a wedge between people and government, does weaken the political morale of the opposing side. Lord Lansdowne's proposals, while safeguarding the essential aims of the Allies, strips them of all that made them utterly unacceptable to the German people. But for his timely intervention, we should almost certainly have had very shortly to meet a new German political offensive, presenting the essential German aims stripped of all that would compel their instant rejection by the Allied peoples.

Between the essential aims of Germany and those of the Allies lies the margin between a German peace and such a peace as the democratic nations are striving to establish. If the Allied aims are to prevail, something more than military efficiency is required. What is required above all from Allied statesmanship is a political efficiency that keeps before a world weary of war, not war aims vague and undefined and under suspicion of aggressive and revengeful purposes, but war aims of such manifest moderation and justice that the Allied peoples can cheerfully endure whatever their realization may cost, while the hostile peoples can not afford to resist them to the end. What the Allied cause most needs is "peace offensives" conducted with a boldness and skill that the enemy can not match.

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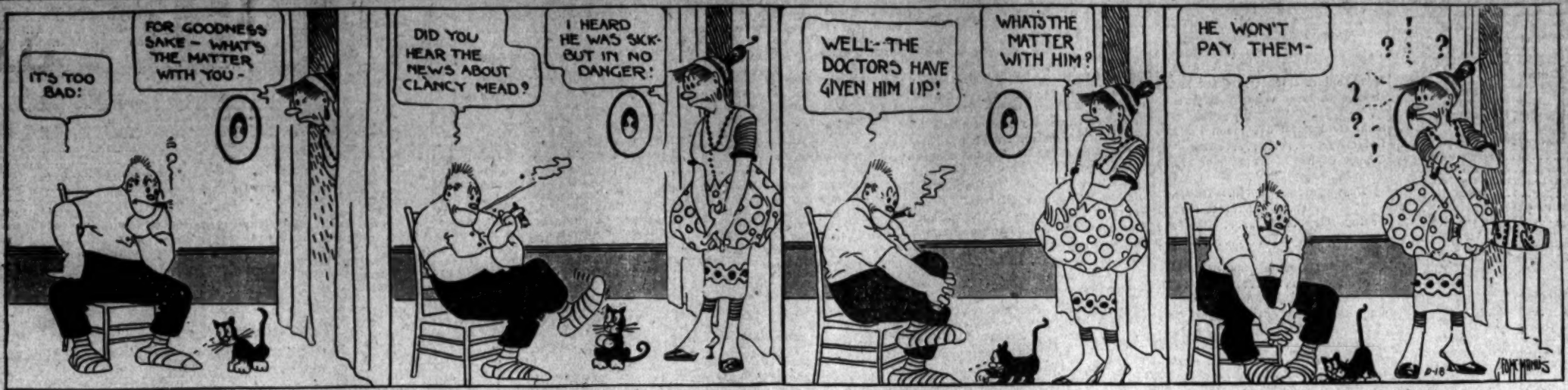
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All Over The World

The Brazilian High Commission, appointed to co-operate with the Washington Government in the prosecution of the war, has arrived in the United States with the intention of remaining one year, unless Germany should be defeated in the mean time. It is composed of military officers headed by Colonel Alípio Gama. The promptness of its arrival, and the briskness with which it has undertaken the task to which it has been assigned, help to confirm an already well-established belief that

Al-Mintar, or the watch-tower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are those ancient olive trees, many of them more than a thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense

trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand-clocks which are still used in some mosques.

When Congress considers the bill that Senator James Hamilton Lewis proposes, for taking from disloyal naturalized citizens of the United States their citizenship papers, and for sending these people to the countries from which they came, will there not be a fitting opportunity for the national legislature, at the same time, to enact such a law as will prevent people apparently unable to appreciate citizenship in the United States from gaining such a status in the country? That citizenship is too great a treasure to be scorned, commercialized, and ramped upon in the manner now far too common.

The appointment of the Prince of Wales to the British staff on the Italian front, an appointment which is certainly much appreciated in Italy, recalls the visit which King Victor Emmanuel paid at Windsor in Queen Victoria's day. Relations between the British and Italian royal families were cordial then as now, but Victor Emmanuel was apparently rather a startling visitor. One of the courtiers said that he looked more like a chieftain of the Heruli or the Longobards than a present-day prince. The Duchess of Sutherland remarked that, of all the Knights of the Garter she had ever seen, he alone looked a match for the Dragon! Queen Victoria won his heart by getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to bid him good-by.

Another beautiful opportunity has been opened for the man who likes to place things one above another, or end to end, or edge to edge, in the announcement that, within the last month the United States mint has turned out 77,500,000 one-cent pieces, in addition to 18,700,000 dimes and 11,000,000 nickels, to make up a shortage in the nation's small change. One can almost imagine him at a table, with a pencil in his right hand, his forehead resting on his left, a pad of paper before him, and the familiar words, "If stacked one upon another, these coins would reach—already prepared for the thrilling figures.

In a London district, recently, shortly after midnight, a light was seen moving from one side of the street to the other. It was carried by a postwoman, who was delivering letters after delay caused by an air raid. One of the recipients remarked to the young woman, "You ought to have a medal for doing this at this late hour." The postwoman replied, "I am a soldier's wife, madam, and I know the value of these letters I am carrying." Such ideals of service are becoming common enough in England, and in many other countries. And every time they "carry farther than the next street."

'If I Had The Money' By Damon Runyon

If I had the money, I'll tell you what I'd do:

I'd take a hundred thousand dollars, or so, down the War Department, and I'd say to them like this:

"Gents, you know, and I know, that there ought to be a law providing for the equipment by the government of army officers the same as enlisted men, instead of making the officer dig into his own bank fall for his clothes and bedding and what not.

"But being there ain't no such law," I'd say, "why, gents, I've got a scheme. And I want you to understand in the first place, gents," I'd say, "that it is no charity scheme to anybody except to me. I've got a hundred grand, or so here which is not working." I'd say, "and it'll be charity to it and a big favor to me if you let it get out where it can take some exercise.

"Now, then, gents," I'd say, "I know a lot of mighty deserving young fellows who have received commissions in the army, and who had tough scrabbling getting their equipment. I want you to take this dough and use it to equip new officers who may not happen to have the cash handy to buy their field outfits, and other necessities, as soon as they get their commissions, without putting an awful crimp in their personal bank rolls."

I'd say: "Here it is without restriction, gents. Put some cagey old army officer in charge of it. If you want to, and let him see that it is properly administered, but don't have too many strings on it.

"When a young fellow, or an old fellow either, is commissioned and finds it is going to be a tight squeeze for him to get his layout, let him make application to the man in charge of the fund, who will find out if the applicant is O. K., and give him what he needs without stint and without delay," I'd say.

"I want it so arranged," I'd explain, "that it will be just as if an old pal drops in on me at my office and says: 'Hello John, let me have five hundred bucks, will you?' And I hand him the check—bing! Like that!

"Furthermore," I'd say, "I want no

books kept on this matter. I want no notes, or I. O. U.'s, or any publicity. The only people who are to know anything about it are the officer in charge and the applicant.

"And if, some day, the applicant feels that he wants to repay the money, all right. If not, all right. I'll never know who he is, anyhow, because I want this dough made a permanent fund. And if a hundred thousand bucks isn't enough," I'd say, "Why, gents, here is another hundred thousand."

"I know a lot of fellows, gents," I'd go on, if they'd listen long enough, "who quit good jobs to try for commissions, and who didn't have much if any dough saved up, because it took all they made to keep ahead of the sheriff. Most of their income was cut off while they were studying for the army, and it will never be what it was while they are in the service.

"A four or five hundred dollar crack in the pocket for equipment the minute they get their commissions is tough on fellows like that, and I want such fellows to be able to step around to my fund just as if they were going in to see their proud old grandpapa and get the dough without any quibbling.

"And I want them to be able to get enough dough," I'd say, "to buy the very best of whatever they need—uniforms, field glasses, bedding rolls and the like—the very best. The officer in charge of this fund ought to be a man of experience to tell them exactly what they require, and exactly what they don't require, and steer them off of useless gimcracks, although if they want the gimcracks, too—why, by goah, let them have the gimcracks.

"A great many new officers will be coming in from among the enlisted men presently, gents," I'd say, "and a lot of them may find themselves a little shy on the old ready when it comes to buying equipment. Some of them may have had a bit of dough saved up before they went into the army, but I'd like to put them in a position to let that stay where it is as the ace-in-the-hole when the war is over.

"Let them use my dough," I'd say. "It'll be a favor to me, because it needs a change of air. You may not be hep to the fact, gents, but while the law is around policing up the high cost of living nobody is doing much to restrain the prices of officers' equipment, and some of the lads selling that sort of stuff are getting away with murder—just murder, gents.

"The other day, gents," I'd say, "a

friend of mine bought three pairs of field glasses for some new officers and paid \$85 a pair. The quartermaster's department sells the same glass for less than half that, but the quartermaster's department hasn't got them just now, and isn't able to get them, to these new officers had to go outside.

"Forty-eight hours later, gents, my friend went around to get another pair, and the dealer told him the price had gone up to \$150 each. And it's the same all along the line, gents, and I know that young fellows who have got to figure how to live on a lieutenant's salary, and maintain dependents, too, haven't got that kind of dough for equipment.

"So, gents," I'd conclude, "you just take my money and use it, and say

nothing about it, and when it's gone send for more."

That's what I'd do if I had the money! Where I. Andrew Carnegie, or John D. Rockefeller, or Schwab, or Frick, or one of those fellows, to whom a hundred thousand dollars isn't a button off their vests, that's what I'd do.

I'd refrain from buying a picture this year or something and take the money down to the War Department—I would so! And I'd feel under everlasting obligations to them if they'd take it, for I know that here is one fund that wouldn't be abused, and would lift a lot of worry off the minds of some good fellows.

Do you know anybody with a loose hundred thousand?

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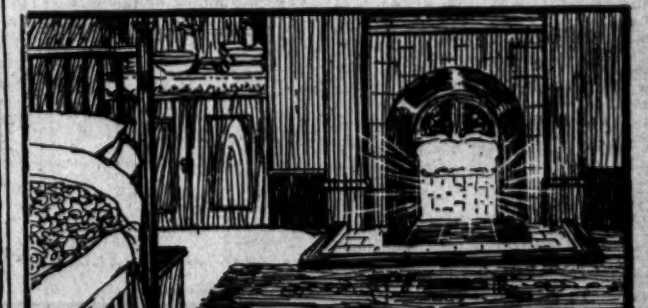
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Canton	Tia. 300 B.
North China	Tia. 115
Union of Canton	Tia. 700
Yantai	\$300
War Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tia. 10 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$123 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tia. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tia. 110 B.
"Shell"	Tia. 23
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tia. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tia. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tia. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tia. 64
Philippine	Tia. 0.80
Raub	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
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Hongkong Dock	Tia. 137 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 13 1/2 B.
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Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tia. 90 B.
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Wahaiwai Land	Tia. 2
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Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 124
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Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tia. 33
China Sugar	Tia. 92 1/2 B.
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Lewellyn	\$30
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Batu Asam 1913	Tia. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tia. 3.40
Bute	Tia. 1
Chemor United	Tia. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tia. 10 1/2
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Consolidated	Tia. 3 1/2 B.
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Java Consolidated	Tia. 10 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tia. 6
Kapaya	Tia. 0.90
Kapayaang	Tia. 27 1/2
Karan	Tia. 13
Kota Bahru	Tia. 7
Krookok Java	Tia. 16 B.
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Customs House Exchange Rates

For January

Hk. Tia. 4.09 @ 4/4 1/2 11

1 @ 590 = Francs 6.67

1 @ 100 = Marks 16.44

0.85 @ 100 = Gold \$1

1 @ 49 1/2 = Yen 2.25

1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.67

1 @ 1.150 = Roubles 12.81

1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 16, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1907 @ Tia. 90.50

Anglo-Javas Tia. 8.80

Tebongas Tia. 17.50

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% Debs 1907 @ Tia. 90.50

Padangas Tia. 12.00

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 15.—Today's rubber

prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2a. 4 1/2d. paid.

April to June: 2a. 6d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Very dull.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 14:

Spot: 2a. 5d. paid.

April to June: 2a. 6 1/2d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, Jan. 14.—Today's silver

prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2d. steady.

Previous Quotation, London, Jan. 13:

Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2d. steady.

China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Ex-
change.Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai."BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTELEstablished 22 years,
192 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 11.—Messrs.

Moxon and Taylor write as follows

in their weekly share report:

Business during the week under

review has been almost exclusively

confined to the Indo market. Owing

to the delay in getting telegrams

home, to London (some times as

much as three days) there was a

period of inactivity until such time

as the quotation from London could

come out after the publication of the

contradiction of the amalgamation

rumour. The rate fell away from

141 to 135, but on the 8th the market

firmed up 12 on a buying quotation

and again on the 9th there was a

further rise of 12, the closing rate

being 139 equivalent to 137 1/2.

Shanghai is undergoing one of its

quiet periods, and practically no

business has been done with that

port. As usual Shanghai talks up

Cotton shares but so far the quotations

have not caught the infection.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have

come to business at 550.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are

offering at \$300 and Unions are

wanted at \$740. North Chinas could

probably be placed at Tia. 115.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires at

\$12 1/2 and Hongkong Fires at \$310

are unchanged from last week.

Shipping.—Deferred Indos, as in-

dicated above, have monopolised our

market. As high as \$180 has been

done for March, and as low as \$157.

At the close the market, following

the rise in London has firmed to

\$172 for cash and \$175 for March.

Douglases are offering at \$73 and

Steamboats could be placed at \$17 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have

fallen to \$91 and Malabons con-

tinued to offer at \$85.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are

wanted at Tia. 1 and Bantals at

\$2 1/2, the Straits proving a keen

buyer of the latter, even at this ad-

vanced rate of exchange for them.

Tronchs are offering at 30s. and

Urals at 24s. Kallans are wanted at

\$35. Shells are quoted at 112s.

Kowloon Wharves are quoted at

\$97 1/2 buyers and Hongkong Docks

\$128. Shanghai Docks have buyers

at Tia. 71 and sellers at Tia. 73.

Lands, Hotel and Buildings.—West

Points at \$81, Hongkong Lands at

\$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$90, and

Centrals at \$90 are all unchanged

from last week. Humphreys are in

demand at \$5 1/2 and Kowloon Lands

are quiet at \$30.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong

Electrics are wanted at \$48, China

Lights at \$3 1/2 and Hongkong Trams

at \$6 1/2 with little or no business

passing.

Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd. Ap-

proximate statement of traffic re-

ceipts for the week ending January

5, 1918.

This year \$12,246

Last year 12,188

Increase 58

Decrease 58

Miscellaneous.—Watsons have been

dealt in at \$5 1/2 and Cements have

sellers at 7 1/2 after business at the

rate. Dairy Farms have advanced to

a buying rate of \$30 with a small

business done at \$31. Ropes are

offering at \$29 1/2 and Ties have had

a sharp rise to \$180 buyers. Water-

boats at \$12 are quiet with nothing

doing.

Local Cotton Market

Messrs. I. Spunt and Co. write as

follows in their market report for

week ending January 17—

China Cotton.—The market dur-

ing the past week has been some-

what easier in so far as trading is

concerned, prices having declined

some 4 mace to 6 mace per picul

for spot. Cotton business at the

decline being restricted to a few

hundred bales only. The demand

from Japan appears to have some-

what eased up owing to the un-

settled state of news from America

where it is reported that the au-

thorities are trying to put down

speculation in "Futures" and hence

the recent decline in the Osaka and

Bombay markets. The outcome of

this situation will be awaited with

much interest in so far as how it

will affect the China market gen-

erally. Meanwhile shipments to

Japan are going space and is re-

ported to be over Piculs 30,000

during last week. Tone of the

market, Quiet.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, P. G. F.

Sakelaria 30.80d.

Price of Fine M. C. Bengali 31.38d.

Price of Good-Americans 23.90d.

Price of Good-Americans

last reported 24.06d.

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, Mar. 31.20d.

Market Steady.

Indian Market:—

Feb.-March.

Shipments

Breach Rs. 122 nominal

F. Bengali Rs. 102

Market Quiet.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

Business and Official Notices

The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 30 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised in specie or kind amongst the Contributors of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS,
J. C. DYER,
Liquidators.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 24th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

TO LET OFFICES

at
No. 45 Szechuen Road
Very reasonable charge
Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA
Born 1915—Still Existing.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Cause No. 628
Special Proceeding
No. 235
(Administration)
NOTICE
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 17, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator,
No. 123 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China,
January 17, 1918.

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, TODAY, January 17th, at 5.30 p.m. when a Lecture will be given by

Mr. CHARLES KLIENE, F.R.G.S.,
on
"CHINESE PUZZLEDOM."

THE MEETING IS OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-pox and plague contagion—for sale.

Price \$3.00.
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road,
Tel. No. 380.

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description
over one hundred to select from.
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the
oldest lager beer brewery
in the United States.

Try it once and you will
buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best
American and English Pro-
visions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

BILL SMITH

"In developing
loyalty, human
sympathy is the
greatest factor."

"Red Ring"
Burgundies for
that dinner.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 2489.

Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councilors for the Municipal year 1918:—

Mr. E. I. Ezra,
Baron Y. Fujimura,
Count L. Jezierski,
Messrs. J. Johnstone,
W. L. Merriman,
E. C. Pearce,
E. C. Richards,
Ed. White,
A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure) ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government
Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINI"

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

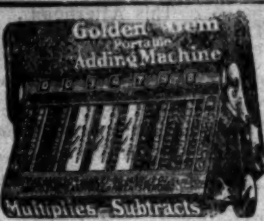
"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)
The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with
LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery



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FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

PROF. I. K. SETO EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.
Electric and Steam Vapor and
TURKISH BATHS, specialty for
Rheumatism and Nervousness, and
guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North
Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan
Road). 16538

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Four-roomed house in
Western district, large kitchen.
Rent Tls. 30. Apply to Box 174,
THE CHINA PRESS.

RUE DE SIMEN, corner Avenue
Dubail: To let, cosy, newly-built
houses with bathroom and servants'
quarters. Electric light, gas fixture.
Off tram line, near French Park.
Mex. \$35. Apply to No. 24 Rue
Chapsal. 16541 J.18.

TO LET: Two-storied furnished
house, located in the Western district,
containing three rooms, one
bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters
and roof garden. Apply to
Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.
16528 J.20.

50 BUBBLING WELL Road,
facing Race Course. Apply to
10 Yangtsepo Road or THE
CHINA PRESS.
16506 J.19.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family
or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.
To let in No. 11 facing Park a
large bedroom and sitting room
combined, with closed verandah
and bathroom attached. Suitable
for small family or bachelors.
Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, Central, near Astor
House, well-furnished large rooms,
with bathroom and verandah at-
tached. Suitable for married couple
or bachelors. Board optional. Ap-
ply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel.
North 2650.
16559 J.23.

THREE unfurnished rooms, with
bathroom and kitchen, to let, Way-
side district. Apply to Box 167,
THE CHINA PRESS.
16549 J.18.

TO LET flat, Range Road, con-
sisting of two large rooms, bathroom
and kitchen, furnished or unfurni-
shed. Apply to Box 160, THE
CHINA PRESS.
16527 J.17.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TO LET, Western district, from
first February, flat of 2 or 3 rooms,
with board. Close to tram; tele-
phone etc. Apply to Box 170,
THE CHINA PRESS.
16551 J.19.

WANTED at once, two or three
furnished rooms for light house-
keeping; must be pleasantly situat-
ed. Apply to Box 163, THE
CHINA PRESS.
16540 J.18.

WANTED: Furnished or un-
furnished room. Apply to Box 159,
THE CHINA PRESS.
16525 J.17.

Exchange and Mart

PET DOGS for sale: Good home
wanted for Japanese poodle, fox
terrier and dachshund, by lady
giving up housekeeping. Apply to
Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.
16549 J.17.

WANTED to buy, Russian-Ger-
man or Russian-English dictionary.
Please apply to Box 166, THE
CHINA PRESS.
16548

FOR SALE: One shot-gun, 12-
bore, in good condition and 70
cartridges. Price \$30 Mex. Ap-
ply to Box 155, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16521 J.18.

WANTED, bungalow at Kuling,
June to September. Ally. Apply to
Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.
16546 J.19.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, petitions,
letters, legal documents advertise-
ments, and commercial documents,
etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-
yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D.,
159 Haining Road, opposite West
End Lane.

To Sell
Buy
Exchange
Find Help

Use WANT ADS

that's what
they're for!